

JUVENILE JUSTICE DIVISION

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Date: October 11, 2005

To:

From: Bernard Warner
Chief Deputy Secretary

Subject: Population Projections for Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2009-10

Attached are the current juvenile institution and parole population assumptions and projections through June 30, 2010. The total institution population on June 30, 2006 is projected to be 2,920, an increase of 305 cases from the Spring 2005 projection. The institution population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period, approaching 2,415 by June 30, 2010. The parole population (in-state supervision) on June 30, 2006 is projected to be 3,420, an increase of 45 cases from the Spring 2005 projection. The parole population is also projected to decrease throughout the projection period, down to 2,505 by June 30, 2010.

As in the Spring 2005 projections, these projections reflect a stabilized rate of annual juvenile court first admissions. However, both the rate and the number of annual juvenile court first admissions are higher than those in the Spring 2005 projection due to an increase in admissions during January-June 2005. Future juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease slightly throughout the projection period due to decreases expected for the future population of youth in the state.

The current institution population projections are higher than the Spring 2005 institution population projections through June 30, 2010, due to more juvenile court first admissions and parole violator admissions. The current parole population projections are also higher than the Spring 2005 parole population projections due to more institution admissions and releases to parole.

Institution and parole population projections through June 30, 2007, excluding contract cases (Table I, page 12), are as follows:

<u>Institution Population</u>	<u>Spring 2005 Projection</u>	<u>Current Projection</u>	
June 30, 2005	3,040	3,205	actual
June 30, 2006	2,615	2,920	
June 30, 2007	2,405	2,680	
 <u>Parole Population</u> (In-state supervision)			
June 30, 2005	3,775	3,643	actual
June 30, 2006	3,375	3,420	
June 30, 2007	2,925	3,175	

Any questions on these population projections may be directed to Sue Pannell, Research Program Specialist, Office of Research, 262-2739 or CALNET 469-2739.

Attachment

**Juvenile Institution and Parole
Population Projections for
Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2009-10**

Fall 2005

PROJECTION HIGHLIGHTS

- Juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease slightly throughout the projection period, from **780** for Fiscal Year 2005-06 down to **755** admissions by Fiscal Year 2009-10 (80-85 higher, annually, than the Spring 2005 projection). The admission rate, admissions per 100,000 state population aged 12-17 years, is assumed to stabilize at the Fiscal Year 2004-05 rate of **22.7** (the Spring 2005 projection assumed the July-December 2004 rate of 20.3).
- Criminal court first admissions will level at **5**, annually, beginning in Fiscal Year 2005-06 (no change from the Spring 2005 projection).
- "M" case admissions (criminal court commitments housed in juvenile institutions) will stabilize at around **60** annually, or 5 higher than the Spring 2005 projection.
- Annual parole violator admissions will decrease due to decreases in the parole population, from **755** down to **390** during the next five years (higher than the Spring 2005 projection of 585 down to 315 admissions).
- Institution length of stay for future first parole releases will decrease during the next several years due primarily to lower PCD's, from the average of 33.0 months for Fiscal Year 2004-05 releases to **28.2** months by Fiscal Year 2009-10 (lower than the Spring 2005 projection of 29.3 months).
- The total institution population on June 30, 2006 (excluding L. A. County contract cases) is projected to be **2,920**, 305 higher than the Spring 2005 projection of 2,615. The institution population is projected to drop during the following year approaching 2,680 by June 30, 2007 (275 higher than the Spring 2005 projection of 2,405).
- The institution population will continue to decrease slowly reaching **2,415** by June 30, 2010. (The Spring 2005 projection for June 30, 2010 was 2,215.) The Fall 2005 institution population projection is higher than the Spring 2005 projection due to the projected higher level of juvenile court first admissions and parole violator admissions.
- The in-state parole population on June 30, 2006 is projected to be **3,420**, 45 higher than the Spring 2005 projection of 3,375. The in-state parole population is projected

to decrease during the following year approaching 3,175 by June 30, 2007 (250 higher than the Spring 2005 projection of 2,925).

- The in-state parole population will continue to decrease gradually after June 30, 2007 reaching **2,505** by June 30, 2010. (The Spring 2005 projection for June 30, 2010 was 2,255.) The Fall 2005 parole population projection is higher than the Spring 2005 projection due to more institution admissions and releases to parole.
- The total female institution population is projected to drop throughout the projection period due to fewer admissions, approaching 105 by June 30, 2010 (higher than Spring 2005 projection of 90 due to an increase in length of stay). The female in-state parole population is also projected to decrease down to 170 by June 30, 2010 (slightly higher than the Spring 2005 projection of 165.)

PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS

Specific assumptions regarding the major factors affecting the juvenile populations -- recently enacted laws, first admissions, parole violator admissions, institution length of stay, and parole length of stay -- are discussed below:

Enacted Laws with Population Impact

Proposition 21, Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Preventive Act

Effective March 7, 2000, it is not known what impact this initiative had on the juvenile institution population. However, since these projections include institution population and movement trends through June 30, 2005, any impact the initiative may have had is now included. As of June 30, 2005, there were 322 cases in the institution population identified as Prop 21 cases.

Chapter 6, Statutes of 1996, (SB 681, Hurtt)

Effective January 1, 1997, this legislation requires counties to pay the state for each juvenile court commitment pursuant to a scale based on commitment offense. More specifically, counties pay 50% of the per capita institutional cost for offense category V juvenile court commitments, 75% for category VI commitments, and 100% for category VII commitments. For all other commitments, counties currently pay the state \$185 per month for the time a commitment stays in an institution; the rate prior to sliding scale for all commitment types was \$25 per month. The number of juvenile court first commitments dropped significantly since the enactment of this legislation.

First Admissions

For projecting juvenile court first admissions, an historical base of juvenile court first admissions since July 1988 was considered along with Department of Finance state population estimates for youth aged 12-17 years. The number of annual juvenile court first admissions fluctuated up and down over the last several years and beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97 the level of admissions dropped, primarily due to the enactment of

SB 681 (the “Sliding Scale” legislation), which was effective January 1, 1997. Actual admissions for Fiscal Year 1995-96 totaled 2,878, compared to 769 for Fiscal Year 2004-05.

The juvenile court first admission rate, admissions per 100,000 state population, aged 12-17 years, also fluctuated up and down over the last several years with a similar drop in the level beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97. The drop in the admissions rate slowed, however, during the last year due to an increase in admissions during January-June 2005; the juvenile court first admission rate for Fiscal Year 2004-05 was 22.7 admissions per 100,000 state population. The admission rate for Fiscal Year 1995-96, prior to the “Sliding Scale” legislation, was 104.2. Actual juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning with Fiscal Year 1988-89 are shown in Table A below:

Table A

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>	<u>Admission Rate</u>
1988-89	2,515	108.1
1989-90	2,394	102.3
1990-91	2,398	99.7
1991-92	2,635	105.9
1992-93	2,609	101.2
1993-94	2,422	91.5
1994-95	2,771	102.4
1995-96	2,878	104.2
1996-97	2,301	81.5
1997-98	1,916	66.6
1998-99	2,026	69.5
1999-00	1,907	64.5
2000-01	1,676	55.4
2001-02	1,389	44.5
2002-03	1,236	38.3
2003-04	1,075	32.4
2004	835	24.9
Jul-Dec 2004	341	20.3
2004-05	769	22.7

The declines in juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning in Fiscal Year 1989-90 were driven primarily by decreases in admissions from L. A. County; admissions from other counties steadily increased. Beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97, however, the level of admissions and rates from other counties also dropped, from 2,155 admissions during Fiscal Year 1995-96 down to 1,673 for Fiscal Year 1996-97 and to 1,471 for Fiscal Year 1997-98. Admissions during Fiscal Year 1998-99 increased slightly to 1,523, but then dropped again during Fiscal Year 1999-00 down to 1,393. Fiscal Year 2000-01, Fiscal Year 2001-02, and Fiscal Year 2002-03 admissions

from other counties totaled 1,238, 1,019, and 904 respectively, compared to 818 for Fiscal Year 2003-04 and 627 for Fiscal Year 2004-05.

The level of annual L. A. County admissions and admission rates dropped again beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97, from 723 admissions for Fiscal Year 1995-96 down to 628, 445, 503, 514, 438, and 370 for Fiscal Years 1996-97 through 2001-02. Fiscal Year 2002-03 admissions from L.A. County totaled 332, while Fiscal Year 2003-04 totaled 257 and Fiscal Year 2004-05 admissions totaled 142. The L.A. County juvenile court admission rate for Fiscal Year 2004-05 was only 15.1 compared to 92.2 for Fiscal Year 1995-96.

The increase in juvenile court first admissions during Fiscal Year 1998-99 can be attributed almost entirely to increases in admissions from San Bernardino County. Annual juvenile court first admissions from San Bernardino County increased from 116 during Fiscal Year 1997-98 to 176 during Fiscal Year 1998-99, and to 191 and 274 during Fiscal Year 1999-00 and Fiscal Year 2000-01, respectively. Admissions from San Bernardino County dropped after that, down to 146 during Fiscal Year 2001-02, to 80 during Fiscal Year 2002-03, to 79 during Fiscal Year 2003-04, and 54 for Fiscal Year 2004-05. Table B below displays juvenile court first admissions and admission rates for L. A. County, San Bernardino County, and all other counties:

Table B

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>					
	<u>L. A. County</u>		<u>San Bernardino County</u>		<u>All Other Counties</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1988-89	1,129	153.8	39	33.5	1,347	91.3
1989-90	983	135.3	36	29.4	1,375	92.2
1990-91	950	129.3	58	44.5	1,390	90.2
1991-92	1,047	140.7	71	51.6	1,517	94.4
1992-93	991	130.8	79	55.0	1,539	91.8
1993-94	674	87.7	43	29.1	1,705	98.5
1994-95	625	80.4	81	53.3	2,065	116.2
1995-96	723	92.2	61	39.0	2,094	115.0
1996-97	628	79.1	87	53.9	1,586	84.9
1997-98	445	55.3	116	69.7	1,355	71.1
1998-99	503	61.9	176	102.6	1,347	69.7
1999-00	514	62.6	191	107.6	1,202	61.3
2000-01	438	52.5	274	147.4	964	48.1
2001-02	370	43.2	146	74.3	873	42.3
2002-03	332	37.4	80	38.6	824	38.7
2003-04	257	28.0	79	36.9	739	33.9
2004	170	18.3	70	32.4	595	27.0
Jul-Dec 2004	61	13.1	24	22.2	256	23.2
2004-05	142	15.1	54	24.8	573	25.8

Actual juvenile court first admissions during the last year, Fiscal Year 2004-05, totaled 769 - 341 for July-December 2004 and 428 for January-June 2005. Juvenile court first admissions have not been this low for over fifty years. Since it is not known whether the level of future admissions and admission rates will increase again (as they did during January-June 2005), or decrease, juvenile court first admissions are projected to stabilize at the Fiscal Year 2004-05 admission rate of 22.7. The Spring 2005 population projections assumed that admissions would stabilize at 20.3 admissions per 100,000 state population of youth, based on admissions for July-December 2004.

Annual juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease slightly due to decreases expected for the future population of youth in the state, from 780 down to 755 admissions. The Fall 2005 projections are higher than the Spring 2005 projections due to an increase in the number and rate of juvenile court first commitments for January-June 2005:

Table C

<u>Year</u>	<u>Projected Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>		
	<u>Spring 2005</u>	<u>Fall 2005</u>	<u>Difference</u>
2004-05	690	769 (actual)	79
2005-06	695	780	85
2006-07	700	780	80
2007-08	695	775	80
2008-09	690	770	80
2009-10	675	755	80

Juvenile court first admissions for violent offenses, including homicide, robbery, assault, sex, and kidnapping, will continue to represent the majority of admissions. For future admissions, the Fall 2005 projections assume that Fiscal Year 2004-05 offense trends will continue, as shown in Table D below:

Table D

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent of Admissions</u>			
	<u>Violent</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Other</u>
1993-94	53.9	33.3	8.0	4.8
1994-95	52.6	32.6	8.5	6.3
1995-96	52.4	32.0	7.9	7.7
1996-97	56.3	30.5	6.5	6.7
1997-98	57.5	28.9	6.2	7.4
1998-99	54.2	31.0	7.1	7.7
1999-00	53.0	33.7	6.4	6.9
2000-01	51.8	33.9	5.9	8.5
2001-02	56.3	30.8	5.0	7.9
2002-03	56.9	27.9	6.0	9.2
2003-04	61.8	25.1	4.4	8.7
2004-05	64.7	21.8	3.1	10.4

Criminal court first admission projections are based on a short-term admission trend. Prior to Fiscal Year 1995-96, the number of annual criminal court first admissions fluctuated between 161 and 218. However, due to legislation enacted during 1994 prohibiting juvenile commitments from criminal court for certain types of cases, admissions dropped to 92 during Fiscal Year 1995-96 and have continued to decrease since then. Fiscal Year 1996-97 and Fiscal Year 1997-98 criminal court admissions totaled 117 and 80, respectively, compared to 61 for Fiscal Year 1998-99 and 38 for Fiscal Year 1999-00. Actual admissions during Fiscal Year 2004-05 totaled 8, compared to 4 for Fiscal Year 2003-04, 8 for Fiscal Year 2002-03, 9 for Fiscal Year 2001-02, and 22 for Fiscal Year 2000-01. Future criminal court first admissions are projected to stabilize at 5 admissions, annually, beginning in Fiscal Year 2005-06 (no change from the Spring 2005 projection).

Projections of "M" case admissions (criminal court commitments housed in juvenile institutions) are also based on short-term admission trends. Due to the enactment of legislation effective July 22, 1996 (AB 3369), "M" case admissions are now limited to cases under 18 years of age. Prior to the enactment of AB 3369, the number of "M" case admissions under 18 years of age had gradually increased, while those 18 years of age and older slowly decreased, as shown in Table E below:

Table E

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total "M"</u> <u>Case Admissions</u>	<u>Under 18</u> <u>At Admission</u>	<u>18 Years</u> <u>And Older</u>
1991-92	912	104	808
1992-93	1,010	132	878
1993-94	858	158	700
1994-95	861	142	719
1995-96	756	205	551
1996-97	326	203	123
1997-98	143	143	-
1998-99	117	117	-
1999-00	88	88	-
2000-01	76	76	-
2001-02	59	59	-
2002-03	66	66	-
2003-04	65	65	-
2004	53	53	-
2004-05	60	60	-

"M" case admissions are projected to stabilize at 60, annually, beginning in Fiscal Year 2005-06, slightly higher than the Spring 2005 projection of 55. "M" case admissions over age 17.5 years are restricted to those with earliest possible release dates prior to age 21. Since "M" cases are no longer the responsibility of the Juvenile Division once they are eligible for parole or reach age 18 (if their eligibility is not prior to their 21st

birthday), all future “M” case admissions will be transferred to the Adult Division after completion of their time.

Parole Violator Admissions

The number of parole violator admissions, including recommitments, during Fiscal Year 2004-05 totaled 906 compared to 795 admissions for Fiscal Year 2003-04, 926 for Fiscal Year 2002-03, 886 for Fiscal Year 2001-02, and 1,016 for Fiscal Year 2000-01. The number of annual parole violator admissions has not been this low since Fiscal Year 1988-89. The drop in the level of annual parole violator admissions is due primarily to the decline in the parole population, which is driven by fewer institution admissions and releases to parole. The following table shows the change in the number of parole violator admissions compared to parole ADP beginning with Fiscal Year 1988-89:

Table F

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parole Violator Admissions</u>	<u>Parole ADP</u>	<u>PV Admissions Per Parole ADP</u>
1988-89	972	3,782	25.8
1989-90	1,324	4,495	29.5
1990-91	1,284	4,673	27.5
1991-92	1,324	4,530	29.2
1992-93	1,192	4,759	25.1
1993-94	1,372	4,915	27.9
1994-95	1,629	4,749	34.3
1995-96	1,264	4,797	26.3
1996-97	1,251	5,013	25.0
1997-98	1,274	5,106	24.9
1998-99	1,056	4,995	21.1
1999-00	1,052	4,721	22.3
2000-01	1,016	4,291	23.7
2001-02	886	4,052	21.9
2002-03	926	3,950	23.4
2003-04	795	3,884	20.5
2004-05	906	3,739	24.2

As in the Spring 2005 projections, the Fall 2005 projections assume that the most recent rate of return for institution parole releases will stabilize for future parolees. Although the rate of return will be higher resulting in more parole violator admissions, the number of admissions is still projected to drop, annually, due to further decreases expected for the parole population and the number of projected releases to parole (which are driven by the lower level of future juvenile court first admissions). Annual parole violator admissions are projected to drop from 755 during Fiscal Year 2005-06 to 390 by Fiscal Year 2009-10, an average of 63 per month down to 33. The Spring 2005 parole violator projections also assumed a drop, from 585 down to 315 during the same time period (an average of 49 per month down to 26).

Institution Length of Stay for Juvenile Cases

Length of stay for juvenile cases consists of the anticipated length of stay as reflected in initial parole consideration dates (PCD's), the net effect of time adds and cuts, and the impact of any law/policy changes. Division of Juvenile Justice staff have been assigning initial PCD's since November 2002 and making time add and time cut decisions since January 2004; the Board of Parole Hearings continues to make decisions regarding parole release and parole revocation.

Prior to Fiscal Year 2002-03, institution length of stay for first releases to parole increased steadily for several years, averaging 35.9 months for Fiscal Year 2001-02 and 34.9 months for Fiscal Year 2000-01, compared to 34.2 for Fiscal Year 1999-00 and 34.3 for Fiscal Year 1998-99. The average for Fiscal Year 1997-98 first parole releases was 31.1 months, compared to 26.9, 27.0, and 25.1 for Fiscal Years 1996-97, 1995-96, and 1994-95, respectively. The increases in institution length of stay were driven by increases in PCD's and time adds. (Prior to Fiscal Year 1994-95, there were decreases in institution length of stay that were driven primarily by decreases in time adds and increases in time cuts.) Beginning in Fiscal Year 2002-03, decreases in institution length of stay for first releases were due primarily to decreases in average PCD's as shown in Table G below:

Table G

<u>Year of Release To Parole</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay (In Months)</u>	<u>Average PCD</u>	<u>Time Adds</u>	<u>Time Cuts</u>
1990-91	25.6	20.7	6.0	-1.1
1991-92	25.4	21.4	5.4	-1.4
1992-93	24.4	21.4	4.6	-1.6
1993-94	23.6	21.4	4.2	-2.0
1994-95	25.1	22.7	4.7	-2.3
1995-96	27.0	23.7	5.8	-2.5
1996-97	26.9	23.6	5.6	-2.3
1997-98	31.1	25.7	7.4	-2.0
1998-99	34.3	27.2	8.7	-1.6
1999-00	34.2	27.1	8.8	-1.7
2000-01	34.9	26.4	9.8	-1.3
2001-02	35.9	27.4	9.6	-1.1
2002-03	35.7	26.7	10.0	-1.0
2003-04	34.0	24.5	10.5	-1.0
2004-05	33.0	24.0	10.3	-1.3

During the next several years, institution length of stay is estimated to continue to decrease gradually due to lower PCD's. Institution length of stay for first parole releases is estimated to average **28.2** months by Fiscal Year 2009-10 (**22.1** months for all releases). Fiscal Year 2004-05 PCD and net time add/cut decisions were assumed

to stabilize for both future first admissions and parole violator admissions. The Spring 2005 projections assumed institution length of stay by Fiscal Year 2009-10 would average 29.7 months (23.2 months for all releases) based on Calendar Year 2004 decisions.

Overall PCD's for future first admissions, based on Fiscal Year 2004-05 decisions, will average 22.1 months, lower than the Spring 2005 assumption of 22.6 months based on Calendar Year 2004 decisions. The decrease is driven by a drop in PCD's during the last year for the more serious commitments (categories I-IV). PCD's for future parole violator admissions is estimated to be the same as in the Spring 2005 projections -- an average of 5.5 months is assumed. The net of time adds and cuts for first admissions is expected to average **3.6** months per ward per year (3.5 months for all admissions), close to the average of 3.7 months (3.3 months for all admissions) assumed in the Spring 2005 projections.

Institution Length of Stay for "M" Cases

For the last eight years, institution length of stay for "M" case releases has fluctuated between 12 and 16 months. The average was 16.4 months for Fiscal Year 2004-05 releases compared to 15.2 months for Fiscal Year 2003-04 and 16.0 for Fiscal Year 2002-03. Institution length of stay averaged 13.4 months for Fiscal Year 2001-02 releases, compared to the averages of 16.4, 14.3, 12.0, and 13.5 for releases during Fiscal Years 2000-01, 1999-00, 1998-99, and 1997-98, respectively. Prior to Fiscal Year 1997-98, "M" case institution length of stay increased; the averages for Fiscal Years 1996-97, 1995-96, and 1994-95 were 21.2, 19.4, and 17.6, respectively. The increases prior to Fiscal Year 1997-98 were driven primarily by increases in sentences due to a continuing increase in cases admitted for violent offenses. The drop in the level of institution length of stay for "M" cases is due to AB 3369.

Institution length of stay for future "M" case releases is projected to continue to be lower than in the past due to AB 3369. For "M" cases sentenced on or after July 22, 1996, their release (transfer to the Adult Division) may occur earlier than it would have prior to AB 3369. If they do not transfer early for program or disciplinary reasons, they will transfer at their earliest possible release date (EPRD), if it is prior to their 21st birthday. They will transfer at age 18 if their EPRD is not prior to their 21st birthday. By Fiscal Year 2009-10, institution length of stay for all "M" case releases is projected to average 13.6 months.

Parole Length of Stay

The average length of stay on parole for juveniles increased gradually during the last several years, from 15.0 months for Fiscal Year 1989-90 parole departures to 21.2 for Fiscal Year 2001-02. The average parole length of stay for Fiscal Years 2002-03 and 2003-04 dropped to 19.8 months, while the Fiscal Year 2004-05 average increased to **20.4** months, as shown in Table H below:

Table H

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parole Departures</u>	<u>Average LOS</u>
1988-89	2,783	16.8
1989-90	3,262	15.0
1990-91	3,441	16.1
1991-92	3,323	16.5
1992-93	3,185	17.1
1993-94	3,346	17.2
1994-95	3,408	17.4
1995-96	3,082	18.5
1996-97	3,200	18.5
1997-98	3,327	18.8
1998-99	3,143	19.4
1999-00	3,176	20.5
2000-01	2,837	20.6
2001-02	2,678	21.2
2002-03	2,642	19.8
2003-04	2,493	19.8
2004-05	2,482	20.4

The increases in parole length of stay beginning in Fiscal Year 1992-93 were due, in part, to early parole intervention efforts for parolees committing less serious parole violations. These efforts were facilitated by the use of strategies such as electronic monitoring to enhance supervision and the availability of relapse programs in lieu of revocation. The increases in parole length of stay were also due to a continuing increase in the percentage of violent cases being released to parole with more jurisdiction time available, i.e., more cases with jurisdiction to age 25 instead of 21.

While the percentage of cases being released to parole with more jurisdiction time available continues to be high, and available jurisdiction time (while on parole) increases because of lower institution length of stay, average parole time is expected to increase. Length of stay on parole for parolees is projected to increase, gradually, approaching **28.7** months for Fiscal Year 2009-10 parole departures.

Female Population Projections

Prior to Fiscal Year 1996-97, the female institution population increased for several years: from 286 on June 30, 1993 to 294 on June 30, 1994, and to 333 and 382 on June 30, 1995 and June 30, 1996, respectively. The increases were due primarily to increases in the number of juvenile court first admissions -- of which violent offenses represented the majority. The female institution population during Fiscal Year 1996-97 dropped 72 wards down to 310 by June 30, 1997 (juvenile cases in the population dropped 33 while the number of "M" cases dropped 39). This drop appears to be driven by the enactment of both the "Sliding Scale" legislation and AB 3369. The female

institution population after June 30, 1997 increased gradually, reaching 331 by June 30, 2000. During Fiscal Year 2000-01, the female population remained fairly stable; the population has dropped gradually since then down to 147 by June 30, 2005.

The total female institution population is projected to continue to decrease gradually throughout the projection period due to fewer juvenile court first admissions, approaching 105 by June 30, 2010 (Table III, page 14). The female in-state parole population is also projected to decrease from 277 on June 30, 2005 down to 170 by June 30, 2010 (Table IV, page 15). The Fall 2005 female institution and parole population projections for June 30, 2010 are higher than the Spring 2005 projections of 90 and 165, respectively, due to an expected increase in institution length of stay.

Juvenile Institution Population Projections
Fiscal Years 2005-06 Through 2009-10

9/7/05

TABLE I

	Actual					Projected				
	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
Institution Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	7,279	6,687	5,775	4,815	3,805	3,030	2,745	2,505	2,365	2,300
"M" Cases.....	101	89	72	64	83	82	75	75	70	65
Total.....	7,380	6,776	5,847	4,879	3,888	3,112	2,820	2,580	2,435	2,365
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	1,676	1,389	1,236	1,075	769	780	780	775	770	755
Criminal Court.....	22	9	8	4	8	5	5	5	5	5
Parole Violators.....	1,016	886	926	795	906	755	675	465	390	390
"M" Cases.....	76	59	66	65	60	60	60	60	60	60
Total.....	2,790	2,343	2,236	1,939	1,743	1,600	1,520	1,305	1,225	1,210
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	2,465	2,390	2,518	2,371	2,027	1,605	1,460	1,165	1,060	1,000
Discharges.....	656	713	594	465	302	200	220	200	155	185
Other.....	185	93	18	48	129	20	20	20	15	15
"M" Cases.....	88	76	74	46	61	67	60	65	65	60
Total.....	3,394	3,272	3,204	2,930	2,519	1,892	1,760	1,450	1,295	1,260
Institution Population at										
End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	6,687	5,775	4,815	3,805	3,030	2,745	2,505	2,365	2,300	2,250
"M" Cases.....	89	72	64	83	82	75	75	70	65	65
Total.....	6,776	5,847	4,879	3,888	3,112	2,820	2,580	2,435	2,365	2,315
YOP's*.....					93	100	100	100	100	100
Total with YOP's.....					3,205	2,920	2,680	2,535	2,465	2,415
Contract Cases**.....			40	44	27	40				
Total Population			4,919	3,932	3,232	2,960	2,680	2,535	2,465	2,415
Length of Stay at Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Parole Releases	28.7	29.0	27.6	26.3	24.0	23.6	23.2	22.9	22.5	22.1
First Parole Releases	34.9	35.9	35.7	34.0	33.0	34.4	32.0	30.5	29.3	28.2
"M" Cases										
All Releases	16.4	13.4	16.0	15.2	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.7	14.2	13.6

*Youthful Offender Program cases - criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

**Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

Juvenile Parole Population Projections
Fiscal Years 2005-06 Through 2009-10

9/7/05

TABLE II

	Actual					Projected				
	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
Total Parole Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year....	4,792	4,494	4,293	4,215	4,161	3,756	3,530	3,275	2,955	2,750
Received on Parole.....	2,539	2,477	2,564	2,439	2,077	1,605	1,460	1,165	1,060	1,000
Departures from Parole.....	2,837	2,678	2,642	2,493	2,482	1,831	1,715	1,485	1,265	1,165
Parole Revocations.....	1,028	912	947	822	936	755	675	465	390	390
Discharges.....	1,809	1,766	1,695	1,671	1,546	1,076	1,040	1,020	875	775
In-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year.....	4,355	4,160	4,089	4,037	3,643	3,420	3,175	2,865	2,665	2,505
Out-of-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year.....	139	133	126	124	113	110	100	90	85	80
Total Parole Population at										
End of Fiscal Year.....	4,494	4,293	4,215	4,161	3,756	3,530	3,275	2,955	2,750	2,585
Length of Stay										
All Departures.....	20.7	21.2	19.8	19.8	20.4	22.1	23.7	25.4	27.0	28.7

Juvenile Institution Population Projections
Fiscal Years 2005-06 Through 2009-10
Females

9/7/05

TABLE III

	Actual					Projected				
	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	325	316	263	234	190	143	128	118	113	108
"M" Cases.....	6	8	7	1	7	3	2	2	2	2
Total.....	331	324	270	235	197	146	130	120	115	110
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	97	85	78	68	31	40	40	40	40	40
Criminal Court.....	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parole Violators.....	57	56	48	59	35	30	25	25	25	20
"M" Cases.....	3	3	0	7	1	2	2	2	2	2
Total.....	161	145	126	134	68	73	68	68	68	63
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	138	157	150	155	112	84	73	70	70	65
Other.....	29	38	5	16	2	2	3	1	1	1
"M" Cases.....	1	4	6	1	5	3	2	2	2	2
Total.....	168	199	161	172	119	89	78	73	73	68
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	316	263	234	190	143	128	118	113	108	103
"M" Cases.....	8	7	1	7	3	2	2	2	2	2
Total.....	324	270	235	197	146	130	120	115	110	105
YOP's*					1					
Total with YOP's.....					147					
Length of Stay at Parole Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Parole Releases	25.5	24.9	22.3	21.8	21.0	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.2
First Parole Releases	30.7	31.3	28.9	28.5	29.2	30.0	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.8
"M" Cases										
All Releases	22.4	17.8	21.5	22.7	10.4	16.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5

*Youthful Offender Program cases - criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

Juvenile Parole Population Projections
Fiscal Years 2005-06 Through 2009-10
Females

9/7/05

TABLE IV

	Actual					Projected				
	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
Total Parole Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year.....	278	279	281	304	312	282	255	230	210	190
Received on Parole.....	151	163	161	164	115	84	73	70	70	65
Departures from Parole.....	150	161	138	156	145	111	98	90	90	80
Parole Revocations.....	55	56	49	60	36	30	25	25	25	20
Discharges.....	95	105	89	96	109	81	73	65	65	60
In-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	270	272	298	308	277	250	225	205	185	170
Out-of-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	9	9	6	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total Parole Population at End of Fiscal Year.....	279	281	304	312	282	255	230	210	190	175
Length of Stay All Departures.....	26.6	23.2	22.7	20.7	27.6	27.1	28.2	29.3	30.5	31.6